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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is divided into five major sections: social science applied to forestry at large; applied to forestry's productive agents; applied to forestry production; applied to manufacturing; and applied to marketing. Each entry gives author, title, publisher, date, pagination, and language if other than English. (BB)

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SOCIAL SCIENCES in FORESTRY

A CURRENT SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SOCIAL SCIENCES IN FORESTRY

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme

Note: This outline is regarded as working for the most part from the general to the specific. Material covering two or more sections of this outline is classified in the most general of these sections. Material which is classifiable in any of two or more sections is classified in the most specific of these sections.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

A General principles, scope, content, method

B History, status, prospects of forestry in an area, society in an area (This section includes material on forest resources alone, as opposed to those on consumer or intermediate resources alone, for which see appropriate later sections.)
1 General
2 United States, Canada
3 Other north-temperate nations
4 South-temperate nations
5 Nations in lower latitudes

C Law, politics, policy, plan, program, and their administration

D Other influences
1 Taxation
a General
b Property, general and special; severance; lieu payment
c Income, inheritance, other
2 Valuation [See also IIIA5a(5).]
3 Insurance
4 Social interest, value system, custom, folklore, culture
5 Characteristics of the individual
6 Public relations, other

E Research (For research on specific topics, see those topics.)

F Professional and subprofessional affairs, education, employment of foresters

G Social and economic development (See also IB.)

H Environmental concern

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS
(See also the individual operation or type of output in III, IV, V.)

A Labor (Some material on labor will be found in IF, IV.)
1 General, employment, demand
2 Supply, union
3 Wage, cost, hours, productivity, technology, training, return, benefit
4 Working condition, turnover, absenteeism, safety, insurance
5 Characteristics of the worker

B Owner, ownership, manager, entrepreneur, holding (See also IC, IIC3.)
1 General
2 Public
a General
b Federal, central
c Regional, local
3 Private
a General
b Industrial
c Nonindustrial

C Land
1 Context of supply, requirement, etc.
2 Description, use trend and status, interpreted description
3 Management, use prospect and plan, planning, marketing, tenure
4 Research method

D Capital
1 General, investment, interest, finance
(For investment in forest production, see IIIE; for that in manufacturing, see IVA4.)
2 Credit

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION (See also IIB, C.)

A Production including nontimber commodities and services
1 General, supply, multipurpose management
2 Christmas trees, greens
3 Range and livestock
4 Naval stores, maple product
5 Recreation
a General
(1) General
(2) Research
(3) Decision making, planning, management
(4) Demand, consumer, market
(5) Valuation

Subject Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION--Continued

5 Recreation--Continued
b Driving, on or off road
c Walking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study
d Picnicking
e Camping
f Wilderness activities
g Amenity values
h Other recreation activity
6 Water, soil, watershed management, shelterbelts
7 Wildlife, hunting, fishing
8 Urban forestry

B Production chiefly of timber
1 General, supply
2 Soil, site, site improvement
3 Tree regeneration and improvement
4 Intermediate cutting, pruning, stand improvement
5 Harvest cutting, rotation, cutting cycle, stocking, regulation, allowable cut
(For harvesting treated as engineering, see IVB.)

C Roads, other forest-management transportation
(For transportation in harvesting, see IVB4; in manufacturing and marketing, see VD.)

D Damage and protection
1 From fire
2 Prescribed burning
3 From insects
4 From other agencies
(For water damage and soil erosion, see IIIA6.)

E Decision making, planning, investment, accounting, inventorying
(For investment in general, see IID1.)

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING
(For material on forestry in general, including forest land resources, see IB.)

A The industry in general
1 Status and trend
a General
b United States, Canada
c Other north-temperate nations
d South-temperate nations
e Nations in lower latitudes
2 Directory
(Includes those covering specific branches of industry.)

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING--Continued

3 History
4 Decision making, planning, investment, accounting, inventorying
(For a specific branch of industry, see that branch, "Operation of firm"; for investment in general, see IID1.)

B Timber-harvesting industry
(Includes roundwood in general; for specific types, see IVC, "raw material." For harvesting as silviculture, see IIIB4, 5.)
1 Status and trend
2 Operation of firm
3 Utilization of the stand or tree
(For utilization of a specific product, see the branch of industry in question.)
a General
b Logging residue and its disposal
4 Transportation (Skidding, yarding, loading, hauling to mill. For transportation in forest management, see IIIC; in manufacturing and marketing, see VD.

C Wood-using industry
1 Lumber, allied product, pallet
a Industry status and trend
b Production, consumption, stocks, other statistics
(For sawtimber, see IB, IVB; for sawlog, see IVC1d.)
c Operation of firm
d Raw material
2 Pulp, paper, board
a Industry status and trend
b Operation of firm
c Raw material
d By-products
3 Veneer, plywood, panel
a Industry status and trend
b Operation of firm
c Raw material
4 Bark, chips, other residue
(See also IVB3 and the industry branch in question, "Operation of firm.")
5 Pole, piling, post, mine timber
6 Railway tie
7 Furniture
8 Charcoal, fuelwood, other combustibles; energy
9 Particleboard, hardboard, fibreboard
10 Construction
11 Other wood-using industry

D Other forest industry
1 Decorative product
2 Naval stores
3 Maple product
4 Other

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT
(For marketing and demand for productive agents, see II.)

A Demand (See also IF.)
1 General; history of consumption; consumption-production relationships
2 Consumption or production prospect, goal, requirement, prediction
(For material on short-term requirement, see the industry in question in IV, "Industry status and trend.")
3 Consumer and his preference
(For material on specific forest resources, see also IIIA, B.)

B Market, marketing, trade, export, import
1 General
a General
b Futures, hedging
2 Stumpage, log
3 Lumber, plywood, allied products
4 Pulp, paper, board
a Product
b Raw material
5 Other wood products
6 Christmas trees, greens
7 Other type of output (See also IIC3.)

C Price, value
1 General
2 Stumpage, log
3 Other type of output
4 Price reporting

D Transportation (Includes transportation in manufacturing.)
(For transportation in forest management, see IIIC; in harvesting, see IVB4.)

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

B1 WORLD WOOD. 1978 World Wood review. World Wood 19(6): 88 pp. May 31, 1978.

Annual report on the world's forest resources and forest industries production.

B2 BOUDREAU, R. C. Progressive forest management, New Brunswick appears to have a head start. Pulp and Paper Canada 79(6): 57-60. Jun 1978.

Facilities have been established to yield 60 million seedlings a year by 1980. More people will be employed to aid natural regeneration.

B2 COPITHORNE, LAWRENCE C. A neoclassical perspective on natural resource-led regional economic growth. Economic Council of Canada, Ottawa, Pap. No. 92, 56 pp. 1977.

Forestry-based economic development under a variety of assumptions concerning resource ownership, wage rates in the resource industries, and government policies and initiatives. Causes of high wages in British Columbia's forest industry.

B2 DROZE, W. H. Trees, prairies, and people: tree planting in the Plains States. Texas Woman's University Bookstore, Denton, Texas. 321 pp. 1977.

B2 KNIGHT, HERBERT A., and JOE P. MC CLURE. Virginia's timber, 1977. USDA Forest Service Southeastern Forest Experiment Station Res. Bull. SE-44, 53 pp. May 1978.

Between 1966 and 1977, area of commercial forest increased less than 1 percent. Volume of growing stock increased by 22 percent. Downward trend in pine volume continued in the Coastal Plain.

B2 KNUDSEN, CALVERT C. The forest resource of the future. Sesquicentennial Forestry Lecture of the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto. 11 pp. Nov 1977.

Among the world's major pools of the strategic softwood timber, the U.S.S.R. is a politically uncertain source, Scandinavia is already producing to capacity, the U.S. suffers a deficit, and tropical plantations lack the infrastructure for significant output. Canada has the potential for supplying the big importers—Japan, western Europe, and the U.S.—but only if she can mount a nation-wide program of forest regeneration and management and of industry rehabilitation.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

B2 MAC LEOD, JIM. The puzzle of forest management. Pulp and Paper Canada 79(7): 17-19. Jul 1978.

Forest management will improve in Canada if (1) the public is informed about the importance of the forest industry to the Canadian economy and lifestyle; (2) the federal government makes a long-term commitment to improved forest management; (3) the provinces collaborate with industrial users; and (4) industry meets its obligations to society by working with the public and with government.

B2 PATTERSON, GLEN A. Incentives for intensive forest management in Canada. The Weyerhaeuser Lecture Series, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto. pp. 1-19. Nov 1977.

Approximately one half of Canada's productive forest lands should be gradually deeded to industrial and other private owners in order to reverse the trend which is leading to more control and policing by provincial governments. Immediate benefits would be increased allowable annual cuts, new jobs, increased exports, and increased property and income tax revenues.

B2 SNYDER, NOLAN L. Forest statistics for the Piedmont of South Carolina, 1977. USDA Forest Service Southeastern Forest Experiment Station Res. Bull. SE-45, 33 pp. Mar 1978.

B3 ALLGEMEINE FORSTZEITUNG. Forestry and timber industry conference, Agricultural University, Vienna, October 24-25, 1977. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitung No. 88, pp. 327-344. 1977.

Papers include: Forestry and its growing market (O. Eckmullner); Coordination of timber production and processing (E. Pestal); and Forestry and hunting viewpoints on damage to to forests by game (H. Mayer).

B3 ANDRE, M., and P. VANNIER. An example of communal enterprise: the communal forest of Grospierres (Ardeche), where "each inhabitant has a tree." In French. Revue Forestiere Francaise 29(2): 151-153. 1977.

Neglected 90-ha oak coppice was replanted with pine and cedar by local residents.

B3 APPELROTH, E. A parish under Swedish rule in 1750. In Swedish. Skogen 63(11): 453-454. 1976.

Forestry and forest work in Pedersore (now Pietarsaari), Finland, in the 18th century.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

B3 CORNELIUS, ROYCE O., and MERLE S. LOWDEN. The hospitable forests of Central Europe. American Forests 84(5): 38-40, 50-54. May 1978.

Includes a brief summary of forestry in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Yugoslavia.

B3 EYMERT, KARL. The woods of West Berlin. American Forests 84(5): 41-45. May 1978.

Four intensively managed forests are located in West Berlin.

B3 GROSSMANN, H. Information on the results of the continuous forest inventory 1973/1974 for the total forest area of the German Democratic Republic. In German; Rus. and Eng. sum. Beitrage fur die Forstwirtschaft 10(3): 138-141. 1976.

B3 HAKKILA, M. Geographical aspects of forest returns on Finnish farms. Fennia 152, pp. 1-86. 1977.

94 percent of Finnish farmers with farms larger than 1 ha. own some forest land. This amounts to 50 percent of Finland's total forest area. Forestry can account for as much as half of the total income from farming in some regions, and as little as one-tenth in other regions.

B3 KAAFJELD, G. Forestry survey in Askim. In Norwegian. Tidsskrift for Skogbruk 84(3): 247-269. 1976.

Forestry makes an important contribution to the local economy, but competes with agriculture and industry.

B3 KEEDWELL, STUART. A Virginia forester visits Great Britain. Virginia Forests 33(2): 18-20, 22. 1978.

Forestry in Great Britain.

B3 PETROV, A. P., and R. V. KARDAKOVA. Economic basis for the integration of logging, wood processing, and forestry. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal No. 1, pp. 129-133. 1977.

B3 REVUE FORESTIERE FRANCAISE. Wood resources and requirements of France. In French. Revue Forestiere Francaise 28 (Spec. No.): 224 pp. 1976.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

Papers include: Forest production and the French (L. Velay); The harvest (G. Degos); Resources (L. Brenac); Industrial consumption of wood (P. Guillon); Foreign trade in wood and wood products (J. Gadant); Forest policy in the Seventh Plan (G. Morin); Improvements in the management of French forests (J. Chauzure); Progress in managing the state-controlled forests (L. Bourgenot); Progress and organization in private forests (J. Carles, P. Giraut); The forest owners of southwest France and the "management centers for forestry work" (D. Dorlanne).

B3 SCHULZ, H. Wood, a raw material reserve of the future. In German; Eng. sum. Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt 97(2): 57-66. Apr 1978.

Wood use in the future in the Federal Republic of Germany.

B5 ATAI, EFIONG E. An analysis of the potential of forestry and agriculture in Nigeria. Thesis, M.F. Stephen F. Austin State University. 101 pp. 1977.

Several factors contribute to the under-utilization of Nigerian forests: transportation problems, lack of knowledge and trained personnel, climate, national attitudes, and government limitations. Regeneration techniques and management practices should be improved. High priority should be given to education and training.

B5 BOIS ET FORETS DES TROPIQUES. FAO activities concerned with forest resource assessment. In French. Bois et Forets des Tropiques No. 171, pp. 74-77. 1977.

Forest resources in 20 tropical countries.

B5 BREITHAUPT, G. Development of forestry in socialist Cuba. In German; Rus., Eng., and Fre. sum. Beitrage fur die Forstwirtschaft 11(2): 57-63. 1977.

Forestry and the timber industry in Cuba before and after the revolution of 1959.

B5 CHATTERJEE, N. The role of forestry in the Indian economy. In English; Fre., Ger., and Hin. sum. Indian Forester 104(2): 62-78. Feb 1978.

Forestry's effect on the economy in terms of production, employment, and the achievement of self-sufficiency.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

B5 GENTNER, K., and R. TREDE. The timber resources of Liberia and their exploitation. In German. Holz-Zentralblatt 103(109): 1603. 1977.

B5 INDIAN FARMING. Farm forestry and social forestry. Indian Farming 26(11): 75-89, 92. 1977.

23 percent of India is forested. The government of India wants to increase that amount to 33 percent. 7 papers discuss the potential contribution of farm forestry and social forestry (planting trees on roadsides, wastelands, recreation grounds) to this increase.

B5 JOHNSON, NORMAN E. The tropics, century 21 wood supply? The Weyerhaeuser Lecture Series, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto. pp. 20-34. Nov 1977.

Tropical forest plantations should be a major source of wood in the next century. Trees grow fast in the tropics, and plantations started in 1980, 1985, or even 1990 could be ready for harvest by 2000.

B5 RAHMAN, MUHAMMAD S. The role of forestry in planning development of Bangladesh. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Georgia. 144 pp. 1977.

C BITTIG, B. Do we need an overall concept of Swiss forest and timber policy? In German. Bundnerwald 29(7): 261-267. 1976.

C BUCCIANTI, M. Forestry in Italy today, the present position and hopes for the future. In Italian; Eng. sum. Montanaro d'Italia—Monti e Boschi 28(3): 49-51. 1977.

Need for an effective forest policy in Italy.

C CELLULOSA E CARTA. Urgent measures to increase the output of wood. In Italian. Cellulosa e Carta 28(2): 27-37. 1977.

Bill designed to promote the expansion of forestry in Italy. Financial incentives to persuade industry, cooperatives, and private individuals to invest in improved management practices.

C CONVERY, FRANK J., and JEAN E. DAVIS (EDS). Centers of influence and U.S. forest policy. Duke University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Durham, North Carolina. 166 pp. Aug 1977.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

Symposium held at Duke University in April 1977. Six panels—concerned with the White House and Office of Management and Budget, the Courts, the Bureaucracy, Interest Groups, the Press, and Congress—discussed the evolution of forest policy and offered suggestions for the future.

C FIORET, M. National and regional forest policy in Italy. In Italian. Montanaro d'Italia—Monti e Boschi 28(3): 3-6. 1977.

C FORBES, NORMAN. Forestry strategy. Quarterly Journal of Forestry 71(1): 16-28. Jan 1977.

Suggestions for a more realistic forestry policy in Great Britain.

C HUNERWADEL, D. Present state and development of cantonal regulations concerning distance of buildings from the forest. In German; Fre. sum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 12(4): 183-198. 1977.

C MC KILLOP, WILLIAM. Economic costs of withdrawing timber and timberland from commercial production. Journal of Forestry 76(7): 414-417. Jul 1978.

Broad social effects of timber and timberland withdrawal should be considered: wood processing employment and output, regional employment and income, government revenue, and prices and marketing.

C NAKAMA, Y. The formation and development of forest policies in Ryuku Clan. In Japanese. Forest Economy 31(6): 6-17. 1978.

C NIESSLEIN, E. What is "properly conducted forestry"? In German. Forst- und Holzwirt 32(3): 37-43. 1977.

Legal meaning of the terms "properly conducted forestry" and "proper forestry land use" in the context of the German federal law on nature conservation and the care of the countryside.

C PHILIPPIS, A. DE. A denunciation and an appeal on the forestry question in Italy. In Italian. Italia Forestale e Montana 32(1): 1-9. 1977.

Three Italian academies point out the inadequacy of Italy's forest policies and programs. More effective measures are needed to improve the management and utilization of Italy's forests.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

C PONTICELLI, P. Forestry, an EEC problem. In Italian. Cellulosa e Carta 28(5): 3-18. 1977.

Italy's role in promoting a common forest policy for the EEC; forestry in Italy; forest policy in the EEC.

C SAGREIYA, K. P. Revision of the national forest policy. In English; Fre., Ger., and Hin. sum. Indian Forester 104(1): 2-7. Jan 1978.

Revised policy should reiterate the importance of forests to India. Forestry personnel should receive more benefits. Research work should be increased. Public should be made more aware of the forest through audio-visual means.

D2 MORINE, DAVID. The preservation of natural areas. Real Estate Appraiser 44(2): 19-22. Mar/Apr 1978.

Determining the monetary value of a natural area whose highest and best use is for the preservation of nature. The area's value is more than the highest price the same land could bring for commercial use, such as timber production or mining.

D6 MANIKAM, DORAISINGAM, CHERLA B. SASTRY, HUSSEIN A. JAMIL, and ABDUL M. AHMAD. What do people think of forestry? A student opinion survey. Malaysian Forester 41(1): 1-16. Jan 1978.

College students were questioned about the forestry profession in general and Malaysian forestry in particular. Survey revealed the need to publicize the role of forestry in national development.

D6 PLUMB, JAMES W. Groundwork by forest industry improves relations with press. Forest Industries 105(8): 30-31. Jul 1978.

The press is no longer considered the enemy of the forest industry. Press tours, briefing sessions, and a willingness on the part of the wood industry to explain itself and its objectives have resulted in more favorable treatment by the media.

E MASSEY, JOSEPH G. The forestry research planning process and the use of economic analysis to evaluate timber supply related forestry research projects. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Minnesota. 144 pp. 1977.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

F FLINCHUM, D. MITCHELL. 1977 enrollment and degrees in forestry. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 358-359. Jun 1978.

Bachelors and doctors degrees granted in 1977 declined slightly from 1976, while the number of masters degrees topped the record set in 1974. Trends in undergraduate enrollment foreshadow a record-breaking graduating class in 1980. Minorities make up 1.7 percent of the total enrollment, and women make up 19.5 percent.

F FOIL, R. RODNEY. The university environment and forestry education. Journal of Forestry 76(5): 281-283. May 1978.

Present trend toward aggregating all renewable-resource programs into one academic unit is a means to maintain autonomy, reduce costs, and foster interdisciplinary activity.

F GRUENFELD, JAY. Industry goals and forestry education. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 360-361. Jun 1978.

F HELANDER, M., and A. SIMULA. Demand and supply of professional forestry staff by 1985. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Folia Forestalia 332. 1977.

F JUSLIN, HEIKKI. Continuing education needs of professonals in forestry. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Folia Forestalia 278, 72 pp. 1977.

Planning continuing education for forest foremen and technicians and forestry graduates.

F LANTICAN, DOMINGO M. Educating for forest industries in the Philippines. Unasylva 29(117): 20-24. 1977.

F ROBIE, EDWARD F. Employment of 1977 forestry graduates. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 355-357. Jun 1978.

Of the 1977 forestry graduates surveyed, 57.4 percent found forestry-related jobs. More were hired by industry than by the federal government.

G GRAYSON, A. J. (ED). Evaluation of the contribution of forestry to economic development. Forestry Commission Bulletin No. 56, xxviii + 95 pp. 1976.

Papers presented at a meeting of a working party of IUFRO on Planning, Management, and Policy, held in Edinburgh, Sep 30-Oct 3, 1975. The existing and potential roles of forestry in the economies of developing countries (J. MacGregor); (over)

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

The role of forestry in alleviating poverty in Nigerian rural areas (O. Olawoye); The role of forestry for income and employment (G. von Malmborg); Forestry's contribution to economic and social development in Malaysia (J. Ker); Forestry development in the new economic community of West Africa (S. Adeyoju); Quantities, evaluation, and forestry sector contribution to development (P. Wardle); Forestry in regional economic development in Denmark (F. Helles); Problems involved in harmonization of economic objectives with technical, environmental and social concerns about forest development (J. Smith); Justification and sources for funding of forestry operations in developing economies (D. Haley, J. Smith); Dynamic systems analysis and forest development planning (A. Strain); The impact of policies and fiscal measures on forest investment (M. Philip); The social discount rate and opportunity cost of capital in forestry development projects (I. Ferguson, J. Reilly).

H BRNA, PAUL. Forest management effects on the environment, a bibliography. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Tech. Note 303, 23 pp. Sep 1977.

H DORNBUSCH, AUGUST J., and ALBERT B. HERNDON. Applying the clean water law to Southeast forestry. Southern Journal of Applied Forestry 2(3): 74-77. Aug 1978.

Plans developed under Section 208 of the law must include best land management practices, priorities, implementation schedules, evaluation programs, and reporting systems.

H FITTS, JOHN. Meeting the OSHA/EPA challenge. Part 2: pollution. Wood & Wood Products 83(6): 20-22, 24. Jun 1978.

Wood products industry and pollution controls.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

A1 BOND, ROBERT S., and CHARLES H. WOLF. Status and outlook of bonded Canadian woodsworkers in Maine. Northern Logger and Timber Processor 26(11): 6-7, 44, 47-48. May 1978.

Number of bonded Canadian woodsworkers in Maine is declining. Only about 7 percent of the jobs held by bonded Canadians could be filled by unemployed native workers. Changes in immigration and labor certification, the unionization of Maine's timber labor, and the reduction of hand labor in harvesting are expected to bring an end to bonded labor in Maine.

A1 INGLIS, C. J. A forest employment model for the Highland Region. Scottish Forestry 32(2): 101-110. Apr 1978.

Model estimates the potential of forestry as a source of employment in the Highland Region.

A1 LORA, MARY ELAINE. Grandpa's in the woods, working. American Forests 84(5): 16, 18-19. May 1978.

Forest Service is one of the principal sponsors of a federal program to provide work and training for low-income persons over 55 years of age.

A3 IEVIN', I. K., and A. YA. BRUKLIS. A new system of labor payment. In Russian. Lesnoe Khozyaistvo No. 5, pp. 14-16. 1977.

Forest workers are paid a guaranteed minimum wage plus a material incentive based on their productivity.

A3 MAKARENKO, V. A. Analysis of the level of labor productivity. In Russian. Lesnoe Khozyaistvo No. 5, pp. 11-14. 1977.

Econometric analysis of labor productivity in forestry.

A4 REPRINTSEV, D. D., and YU I. MEREM'YANIN. Prediction of work safety. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal No. 1, pp. 116-118. 1977.

Forecasting logging accidents.

A4 RIGLING, L. The work safety situation in Swiss forestry. In German; Fre. sum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 127(10): 699-706. 1976.

For the period 1968-72, the accident rate in forestry was higher than in any other Swiss industry.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

A4 WILSON, J. H. The forest worker, aspects of selection and the consequences of a heavy work load. Irish Forestry 35(1): 52-59. 1978.

Aptitude tests and better designed equipment could reduce accidents.

B1 HARRISON, A., R. B. TRANTER, and R. S. GIBBS. Landownership by public and semi-public institutions in the U.K. Centre for Agricultural Strategy Pap. 3, 69 pp. 1977.

Public and semi-public institutions now own about 11 percent of all freehold farm and forest land in the U.K.

B2b CHASAN, DANIEL J. Up for grabs, inquiries into who wants what. Madrona Publishers, Inc., Seattle. 133 pp. 1977.

Problem of managing the national forests. Forest Service must deal with an ambivalent public that wants cheap consumer goods and a beautiful, well-forested world.

B2b CRAIG, GEORGE A., and DOUG MAC CLEERY. How much timber? Regulations must answer essential question. Forest Industries 105(9): 46-48. Aug 1978.

Resources Planning Act requires rule adoption by October 22, 1978. Suggestions for changes in rules for managing the national forests.

B2b CUTLER, M. RUPERT. RARE II, national forests in the balance. American Forests 84(5): 34-37, 59-63. May 1978.

RARE II is a program for evaluating roadless and undeveloped areas in the 187-million-acre national forest system. Main objective is the balanced management of public lands to meet the nation's needs for services and tangible goods as well as wilderness.

B2b DEPIERRE, D., and Z. OLE. National parks and game reserves in Cameroon. In French; Spa. and Eng. sum. Bois et Forets des Tropiques No. 170, pp. 3-20. 1976.

B2b ERDOS, L. Forest management on State farms. In Hungarian. Erdogazdasag Faipar 30(5): 5-6. May 1977.

B2b GRUENFELD, JAY. RARE II: David is Goliath now. American Forests 84(6): 14, 16, 18, 45-47. Jun 1978.

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A small percentage of the population uses wilderness areas. A ceiling should be put on the amount of national forest land devoted solely to wilderness. Wilderness system should not include areas of low-quality wilderness which have significant value for other uses.

B2b HYMAN, RANDY. An eastern wilderness, now or never. American Forests 84(6): 22-25, 36-37. Jun 1978.

Northern portion of Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, should be designated a wilderness area.

B2b KOSEKI, T. The object of management of national forests. In Japanese. Forest Economy 31(6): 1-5. 1978.

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B2b LA LUNTAS, N. J. Marines win conservation battle. Soil Conservation 42(9): 20-21. 1977.

Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, has the best conservation record of all military installations in the U.S. The base follows a forest management plan that calls for scheduled timber harvesting, prescribed burning, reforestation, erosion control, and wildlife management.

B2b NAVIGLIO, L., F. SPADA, and F. TASSI. Modern forest management in a protected area. Present and future problems in the Abruzzi Park in Italy. In French. Revue Forestiere Francaise 29(6): 477-483. 1977.

B2b PROSSER, LAURENCE E. A model for planning and managing national parks. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Oregon. 467 pp. 1977.

B2b SCHNEIDER, BILL. RARE II: Wilderness through the cracks. American Forests 84(6): 15, 17, 19, 43, 44. Jun 1978.

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B2c HOFFMAN, JOSEPH E. Socio-economic analysis of facility-resource zones at Interstate and Willow River State Parks, Wisconsin. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Minnesota. 1977.

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B3a LONNSTEDT, L. Reasons inducing a private forest owner to fell timber for sale. A review of literature. In Swedish. Rapporter och Uppsatser, Institutionen for Skogsekonomi No. 23, 36 pp. 1977.

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B3a MAKELA, J. Attitudes of Finnish forest owners toward the development of forestry. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Tyotehoseuran metsatiedotus No. 267. 1977.

B3b CLEPHANE, THOMAS P. Ownership of timber, a critical component in industrial success. From Timber Survey, Goldman Sachs & Co., Investment Research Department, New York. Forest Industries 105(9): 30-32. Aug 1978.

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B3b GRIFFITH, T. Weyerhaeuser gets set for the 21st century. Fortune 95(4): 74, 88. 1977.

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B3c CHEESEMAN, LEO V. Independent landowners hold key to future wood supply in the South. Pulp and Paper 52(8): 124-126. Jul 1978.

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B3c COOK, DAVID W. What rates of return on NIPF investments? Journal of Forestry 76(7): 411-413. Jul 1978.

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Some owners of private nonindustrial forests are achieving a substantial internal rate of return on their investment while satisfying other purposes for holding land.

B3c KESSLER, GEORGE D. Programs and priorities in nonindustrial private forestry. Journal of Forestry 76(7): 409-411. Jul 1978.

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B3c KOSS, WILLIAM, and BILLY DEAN SCOTT. A profile of western Washington's nonindustrial forest landowners. State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources Rep. No. 37, 50 pp. Mar 1978.

Landowners represent an older, better educated, and more affluent segment of the Washington population. Landowners favor tax incentives and less restrictive forestry laws.

B3c MC COMB, WILLIAM H. Forest cooperatives, how successful? Forest Farmer 37(8): 9, 14-18. Jun 1978.

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B3c MUSE, HOWARD S., JR. Helping private landowners help themselves. American Forests 84(7): 26-29. Jul 1978.

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B3c RUTANEN, E. Private forestry, farm forestry. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Osuuskauppajarjeston taloudellinen katsaus No. 2, pp. 17-20, 29-30. 1976.

B3c SCHMIDT-VOGT, H. Fiftieth anniversary of the demonstration forest of the Forestry Faculty, University of Freiburg. In German; Eng. and Fre. sum. Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung 148(6): 105-109. 1977.

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B3c VARDAMAN, JAMES M. Attitudes of foresters toward the small, private landowner: a consulting forester's opinion. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 368-369, 387. Jun 1978.

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C3 ANDRICH, O. Evaluation of economic forest-planning procedures within the framework of land planning. In Italian; Eng. sum. Monti e Boschi 28(2): 59-65. 1977.

C3 COPPOCK, J. T. The challenge of change, problems of rural land use in Great Britain. Geography 62(2): 75-86. 1977.

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C3 GUESS, GEORGE M. The politics of agricultural land use and development contradictions, the case of forestry in Costa Rica. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of California, Riverside. 378 pp. 1977.

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C3 HYDE, WILLIAM F. Timber supply and forest land allocation. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Michigan. 1977.

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A1 BENNINGHOFF, BRUCE, and CORYELL OHLANDER. Integrating timber harvest scheduling economics and environmental quality. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 348-351. Jun 1978.

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A1 BIESTERFELDT, ROBERT C., and STEPHEN G. BOYCE. Systematic approach to multiple-use management. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 342-345. Jun 1978.

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A1 CASEBEER, ROBERT L. Coordinating range and wildlife management in Kenya. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 374-375. Jun 1978.

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A1 SANTMYER, CAROLEE. An economic analysis of alternative long-term management programs for sawlogs, beef, elk, and deer on a small portion of the St. Joe National Forest. Dissertation, Ph.D. Washington State University. 244 pp. 1977.

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A6 HEKMAN, LOUIS H., JR. Simulation and evaluation of water yield response to vegetation management on a forested watershed in Arizona. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Arizona. 215 pp. 1977.

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A7 HANSEN, CHRISTOPHER S. Social costs of Michigan's deer habitat improvement program. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Michigan. 195 pp. 1977.

A7 HARRINGTON, R. An economic role for forest herbivores. Scandinavian Forest Economics No. 15, pp. 17-18. 1977.

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A7 KENNEDY, JOSEPH L. An analysis of the effects of agency, officer, and user related variables on the provision of wildlife law enforcement. Dissertation, Ph.D. Utah State University. 162 pp. 1977.

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A7 SCHOENFELD, C. A., and J. C. HENDEE. Wildlife management in wilderness. Boxwood Press, Pacific Grove, California. 172 pp. 1977.

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Entire tropical forests can now be utilized, and destroyed, by wood chipping machinery. Positive resolutions are needed to prevent the destruction of these forests.

B3b SCHICK, BRUCE A., and WILLIAM R. MAXEY. Costs of top lopping old-growth hardwoods, what price beauty? Southern Journal of Applied Forestry 2(3): 94-95. Aug 1978.

Public concern about the appearance of landscapes following timber harvests has led to increased enforcement of top-lopping requirements in state and federal timber sales. When large hardwood tops are lopped, the average total cost per tree can be substantial.

B4 BARTOSKA, JOZEF. Development of cableway skidding in Czechoslovakia on selected forest enterprises during 1969-1975. In Czech; Eng. sum. Lesnicky Casopis 24(2): 149-158. 1978.

B4 DYKSTRA, DENNIS P., D. EDWARD AULERICH, and JOHN R. HENSHAW. Prebunching to reduce helicopter logging costs. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 362-364. Jun 1978.

Costs of using helicopters in thinning young-growth Douglas-fir in Oregon. Logs in a 21-acre area were skidded to landings by horses and then flown across a steep canyon by helicopter. Prebunching lowered logging costs by about $175 per MBF.

B4 LAMBERT, HERB. Coordination of two aerial salvage sales requires attention to logistics. Forest Industries 105(9): 24-27. Aug 1978.

Helicopter yarding.

B4 SCHLAGHAMERSKY, A. The Leykam log-line for smallwood transport. In German. Holz-Zentralblatt 103(105): 1548-1549, 1551-1553. 1977.

Cost estimates.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

B4 SMITH, JOHN R. Transporting random-length wood involves cost-quality trade-offs. Pulp and Paper 52(6): 74-76. Jun 1978.

A paper company's financial analysis of three basic methods of transporting random-length wood from collection yard to mill.

C1a FOREST INDUSTRIES. Annual lumber review and buyers' guide, 1978. Forest Industries 105(6): 114 pp. 1978.

Lumber review and buyers' guide for U.S. and Canada: 1977 lumber production; top 100 lumber companies; individual company listings and production figures; directory of organizations and agencies in the U.S. and Canada; directory of forestry schools in the U.S.; and buyers' guide.

C1a WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS. Small mills big business for redwood industry. Wood & Wood Products 83(1): 64-67. Jan 1978.

New mills use younger, smaller logs, resulting in better resource efficiency for California's redwood industry.

C1c BALDWIN, R. F. Reducing waste, boosting output: the delicate balancing act. Wood & Wood Products 83(7): 20-23. Jul 1978.

Mill operators must strive for improved utilization of available logs.

C2a DIAMOND, JOSEPH E. Some impacts on resource use by the woodpulp industry in Manistee County. Dissertation, Ph.D. Michigan State University. 201 pp. 1977.

Locational advantages of woodpulp firms in Michigan. Input-output model evaluates a set of economic alternatives for the woodpulp industry and other sectors in Manistee County.

C2a ECC INTERNATIONAL LTD. The outlook for printing and writing papers in Western Europe, 1977-1982. ECC International Ltd., Marketing Department. St. Austell, Cornwall. 32 pp. Oct 1977.

Printing and writing paper consumption is expected to grow more slowly than GNP.

C2a HASTIE, WILLIAM F. (COMP). A survey of the pulp, paper and board industry in South Africa. Association of Pulp, Paper and Board Manufacturers of South Africa, Durban. 16 pp. Oct 1977.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

Contribution of the industry to the South African economy. Brief history of individual companies, listing their products and current production capacities.

C2a KING, K. F. S. The political economy of pulp and paper. Unasylva 29(117): 2-8. 1977.

Developing countries should not attempt to imitate the industrialized countries by trying to produce the biggest and the most. Nor should they try to produce the quality of paper found in industrialized countries. They should establish integrated pulp and paper mills, small and medium-size mills, and concentrate on the home and regional markets.

C2a NORTHWEST PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION. Northwest pulp and paper biannual economic survey. Northwest Pulp and Paper Association, Bellevue, Washington. 35 pp. Nov 1977.

Survey of pulp and paper industry in Washington and Oregon.

C2a PULP AND PAPER. North America profile 78. Pulp and Paper 52(7): 138 pp. Jun 30, 1978.

Status and prospects for the pulp and paper industry in the U.S. and Canada; current and projected market status for major paper and paperboard grades; expansion and modernization programs for individual mills; financial and production data for 76 leading pulp and paper firms; world trends; fiber supply; worldwide directories of market pulp producers and North American pulp sales organizations.

C2a WIGARDT, MATTIAS. Kraftliner supply and demand in Europe. In English; Fre., Ger., and Spa. sum. Pulp and Paper International 20(3): 64-66. Mar 1978.

Supply of kraftliner should be adequate at least until 1980.

C2b ARNOLD, THOMAS L. Using engineered performance standards to cut costs. Tappi 61(8): 29-31. Aug 1978.

Engineered standards can reduce costs by indicating the most efficient method for doing each job. Step-by-step general plan for a typical plant study.

C2b CARTER, RICHARD G. Who's measuring what? A survey on productivity measurement. Tappi 61(8): 25-28. Aug 1978.

Survey of mill managers and vice-presidents of manufacturing shows that methods of measuring productivity should be improved.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

C2b CHIANG, TZE I. Economics of thermomechanical market pulpmills in the southeastern part of the United States. Forest Products Journal 28(7): 18-23. Jul 1978.

Financial analysis of 4 TMP model plants.

C2b GEISEL, CHARLES E. Productivity measurement, a prelude to improvement. Tappi 61(8): 33-36. Aug 1978.

Productivity indexes provide a plant with a unique measure of its labor, machine, and material utilization.

C2b HALL, DONALD D. Uniform fine-paper specifications would speed service, lower costs. Pulp and Paper 51(14): 116-118. Dec 1977.

Converting to metric or standardizing stock sizes and sheet counts could reduce costs of wrapping, packing, labor, and materials.

C2b STEVENS, FRED. Capital expenditures forecast, 1978. Pulp and Paper Canada 79(6): 41, 43-45, 47-49, 52, 53, 55. Jun 1978.

Capital projects underway or planned by Canadian pulp and paper companies for 1978-1980.

C2c ASENJO MARTINEZ, J. L. Forest reserves, pulp and paper: their commercialization in Latin America. In Spanish; Fre., Ger., and Eng. sum. Investigacion y Tecnica del Papel 13(49): 625-635. 1976.

Present and potential supply of raw materials for the pulp and paper industries of Central and South America.

C2c BLYTH, JAMES E., and JEROLD T. HAHN. Pulpwood production in the north central region by county, 1976. USDA Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station Res. Bull. NC-35, 22 pp. 1978.

Lake States pulpwood production increased 13 percent from 1975; Central States production increased 14 percent.

C2c IANNAZZI, F. D., and L. M. FIRTH. Wastepaper recovery, comparison of U.S. rates with those of selected foreign countries. Tappi 61(6): 23-26. Jun 1978.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

U.S. wastepaper recycling rate is significantly lower that that of the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, and Sweden. Often in the U.S., use of recycled fiber is not as economically sound as use of wood, since recycling consumes more purchased power.

C2c PAPIER. Forestry as a supplier of raw material for the pulp and paper industry in West Germany. In German; Eng. and Fre. sum. Papier 30(10A): V67-V98. 1976.

C2c SPRINGER, EDWARD L. Losses during storage of southern pine chips, the case for standby storage. Tappi 61(5): 69-72. May 1978.

Financial analysis of losses of wood substance, tall oil, and turpentine during outside storage of southern pine chips prior to kraft pulping.

C2c STEFFANONI, L. The management of natural resources and the collection of wastepaper in Lombardy. In Italian; Eng. and Ger. sum. Cellulosa e Carta 28(5): 19-26. 1977.

Wastepaper collection program was implemented in Lombardy schools in 1975-76. Emphasis was on using forest resources wisely.

C3a FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. World production capacities: plywood, particleboard, and fibreboard. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 165 pp. 1977.

Survey of wood-based panel industries 1973-76 with estimates for 1977-78. Information on number of operating plants, estimated annual production capacity, annual production, and number of operating days and shifts.

C4 BRANDT, H. Economics of cassia bark production in West Sumatra. Tropenlandwirt 78, pp. 107-120. 1977.

C4 BURKHOLDER, LARRY. Wholetree chipping provides an answer to multiple wood fiber use. Pulp and Paper 52(6): 92-94. Jun 1978.

Improvements in wholetree harvesting and chip screening techniques, as well as rising fuel costs, have made wholetree chips attractive for many uses.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

C4 LEHMAN, W. F., and H. E. WAHLGREN. Status and prospects of residue utilization in board product manufacture in the United States and Canada. Forest Products Journal 28(7): 24-29. Jul 1978.

About 14 percent of primary mill residues are used in board manufacture. Potential exists for much more residue utilization if basic economic problems of harvesting, transportation, and adhesive supply are overcome.

C4 LUDDEN, JAMES R. Economic and physical bases of a chip quality index for kraft pulping of wood. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Washington. 211 pp. 1977.

C4 MITCHELL, GEORGE. Wood residues utilized in New Jersey. Northern Logger and Timber Processor 27(1): 18-19. Jul 1978.

New Jersey Bureau of Forestry, in cooperation with the Forest Service, began the wood utilization project in 1971. The Bureau works with wood residue companies in New Jersey that pick up, store, refine, package, and deliver sawdust, shavings, and chips, and other forms of wood residue. As of June 1977, through project efforts, markets were found for over 1.8 million cubic feet of wood residues.

C7 FITTS, JOHN. Embargo or no, rattan's popularity soars. Wood & Wood Products 83(6): 32-34. Jun 1978.

Rattan is in heavy demand for both outdoor and indoor furniture.

C8 BABCOCK, GORDON W. Furniture plant turns to wood for energy. Part I. Northern Logger and Timber Processor 27(1): 16-17, 30. Jul 1978.

C8 BABCOCK, GORDON W. Furniture plant turns wood to energy. Part II. Northern Logger and Timber Processor 27(2): 6-7, 24-27. Aug 1978.

C8 BLACKMAN, TED. Bark fuel cheaper than coal, gas. In English; Fre., Ger., and Spa. sum. World Wood 19(4): 22-23. Apr 1978.

Process converts bark or other organic waste into pellets which burn as well as coal and cost less to use.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

C8 BLACKMAN, TED. High-energy fuel from bark can be substituted for coal, natural gas. Pulp and Paper 52(6): 68-69. Jun 1978.

Woodex process produces usable fuel from organic materials such as wood waste.

C8 HERLING, DERALD. Sander dust, other mill residues claimed as fuel for plant dryers. Forest Industries 105(9): 60-61. Aug 1978.

C8 MORTON, F. L. Generating electricity from wood waste. In English; Fre. sum. Pulp and Paper Canada 79(5): 71-73. May 1978.

Case studies of 2 papermills illustrate factors to be considered in burning refuse and wood waste to produce steam for power generation.

C8 WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS. Furniture manufacturer turns waste to profit. Wood & Wood Products 83(5): 36-37. May 1978.

Dry kilns have been converted to burn wood scrap. Manufacturer may save $81,000 in fuel costs this year.

C9 FITTS, JOHN E. As corestock, MDF out edges particleboard. Wood & Wood Products 83(2): 78. Feb 1978.

Production of medium density fibreboard is increasing. The furniture industry is using fibreboard in place of particleboard.

C10 BENNINGHOFF, BRUCE. Where does lumber really fit in overall cost of housing? Forest Industries 105(8): 56-58. Jul 1978.

Federal fiscal policy, not lumber prices, dictates high cost of housing. Changes in interest rates and the supply of mortgage money cause drastic fluctuations in the housing industry, which in turn cause corresponding fluctuations in the demand for lumber.

C10 HOOVER, WILLIAM L. Housing and forest policy. Dissertation, Ph.D. Iowa State University. 86 pp. 1977.

Econometric analysis of the construction industry shows that a federal timber-release policy tied to short-run cycles in housing construction would be inconsistent with the goal of economic stability. A 1-percent increase in housing demand and supply would require more than doubling the volume of timber released from national forests.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

C10 KALLIO, EDWIN, and WILLIAM L. GALLIGAN. Growing truss market benefits softwood lumber manufacturers. Forest Industries 105(7): 92-93, 96. Jun 1978.

Economic pressures which dictate more efficient building methods are strengthening the truss industry.

C10 MACE, MONTE. Housing outlook strong, at least to mid-1980s. Wood & Wood Products 83(2): 15-17, 19. Feb 1978.

Housing starts will hover just below the 2 million level through 1982. Strongest year should be 1980, when the South will lead the nation with 700,000 starts.

C10 NARONG PHENGPRICHA. Problem of scarcity of sawn timber and its short-term solution. In Thai; Eng. sum. Vanasarn 35(2): 191-198. 1977.

Shortage of sawn timber for housing in Thailand is attributed to the 3-percent annual increase in population, over-exploitation of forests, and the effects of shifting cultivation and permanent agriculture. Problem could be remedied by importing timber from neighboring countries, by legislation to control forest exploitation, and by finding new sources of fibrous raw material from agricultural wastes.

C10 OVEREND, MILES. Preserved-wood foundations find markets. Canadian Forest Industries 98(4): 26-27, 29. Apr 1978.

In the last 5 years, over 42,000 preserved-wood-foundation homes have been built in the U.S. and Canada.

C11 WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS. Pain in Maine stick business. Wood & Wood Products 83(3): 66-67. Mar 1978.

Foreign competitors are underpricing U.S. ice cream stick manufacturers.

D2 DORAN, A. B. The critical decade for the naval stores industry. Naval Stores Review 87(1): 4-7, 13. Jan/Feb 1977.

D2 HUBBELING, K. D. Naval stores situation in northern Europe. Naval Stores Review 87(1): 8-10, 13. Jan/Feb 1977.

D4 PISANI, P. L. Chestnut-growing for nuts. The present situation, problems and prospects. In Italian. Italia Agricola 114(3): 28-40. 1977.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

Prospects are good if efficient methods of cultivation and marketing are adopted.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

A1 BUONGIORNO, JOSEPH. Income and price elasticities in the world demand for paper and paperboard. Forest Science 24(2): 231-246. Jun 1978.

Short-and long-term income and price demand elasticities estimated for newsprint, printing and writing paper, and other paper and paperboard products.

A2 HAIR, DWIGHT. Does the U.S. face a shortfall of timber? Journal of Forestry 76(5): 276-278. May 1978.

Demands for domestic timber will increase faster than supplies. Prices will rise until there is an equilibrium between demands and supplies.

A2 LE MASTER, DENNIS C. Timber supply, nonindustrial private forest land, and the conventional view. Journal of Forestry 76(6): 365-367. Jun 1978.

A defense of the "conventional view": that future timber demand will exceed supply and that private nonindustrial forest lands are poorly managed and consequently are producing much less timber than they could.

A2 MANTHY, ROBERT S. Will timber be scarce? Journal of Forestry 76(5): 278-280. May 1978.

Forest Service projections of a timber deficit assume constant relative timber prices. But on the assumption that these prices will rise, no deficit is in prospect.

B1a FERGUSON, IAN S. International trade in wood products, recent developments and implications for Australian forest policy. Australian Forestry 41(1): 6-18. Mar 1978.

Past trends and recent developments in trade in wood products for the three major consuming regions of the world, North America, Europe, and Japan, and for Southeast Asis. Prospects for Australia include increased competition in export and domestic markets and increased uncertainty over future trends in consumption of some products, especially paper.

B1a WISDOM, HAROLD W. Exports of wood products from the U.S. South. Forest Products Journal 28(6): 14-18. Jun 1978.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

Exports of wood products from the South by major product and country of destination. Europe is the South's major market for wood exports, followed by Latin America. The South has the potential to become one of the major wood exporting regions of the world.

B1a WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS. The export market for the wood products industry. Wood & Wood Products 83(1): 19-23. Jan 1978.

U.S. wood exports in 1976 were higher than ever before. Foreign demand will increase. Careful assessment of foreign markets is needed.

B1b PASS, WILLIAM A., GREGG L. MC KEE, JR., and ROBERT E. SHIRLEY. A reporting and control system for wood products futures trading activities. Oregon State University, School of Business Monograph No. 7, 16 pp. Jul 1978.

Case study of futures trading by a major forest-products firm. System of accounting controls could be adopted by any company trading in wood-products futures.

B2 LINDELL, GARY R. Log export restrictions vary between western jurisdictions. Forest Industries 105(5): 48-50, 76. May 1978.

Federal and state agencies in the West take different approaches to encouraging domestic manufacturing.

B3 PLEYDELL, G. J. Creating a market for structural hardwoods. Commonwealth Forestry Review 57(1): 45-49. Mar 1978.

B4b GRACE, RICHARD, R. KERRY TURNER, and INGO WALTER. Secondary materials and international trade. Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 5(2): 172-186. Jun 1978.

International trade dimensions of recycling. Model describes factors affecting international flows of any type of secondary material. Parts of the model are applied to the case of wastepaper, focusing on observed differences in national recycling rates and the role of trade in reconciling those differences.

B4b PATRICK, KEN L. Export of southern chips dampened by an oversupply in Europe. Pulp and Paper 52(6): 144-145. Jun 1978.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

C2 HOSTELAND, JOHN E. Collective timber price agreements in Norway. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Silva Fennica 12(1): 33-39. 1978.

Collective agreements are used to set prices for roundwood. Forest owners are better off with collective price agreements than they are with situations that involve no organized price negotiations.

C2 MEDEMA, ERNEST L. Price uncertainty in asset markets, and economic analysis of U.S. Forest Service stumpage rate adjustment policies and procedures. Dissertation, Ph.D. University of Washington. 190 pp. 1977.

C2 PALO, M. Recommended price agreements for raw timber. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Osuuskauppajarjeston taloudellinen katsaus No. 2, pp. 5-10, 25-26. 1976.

C2 PALO, M. Regional stumpage price determination in Finland. Scandinavian Forest Economics No. 15, pp. 49-61. 1977.

C2 RYUKO, H. The basic problems in the theory of lumber price. In Japanese. Forest Economy 31(2): 1-23. 1978.

C3 RICH, STUART U. Target-return pricing and market demand in the paper industry. Forest Products Journal 28(6): 10. Jun 1978.

Target-return pricing means setting the price at a level that will assure an adequate return on new capital investment. A price leader in the paper industry must be a major producer with a large market share.

I N D E X

This list is to help users of the bibliography find the references they are looking for. The words provide entry into the appropriate sections of the bibliography. The index is best used in conjunction with the Subject Matter Classification Scheme, republished at the front of this issue. For example, if the user enters the index at Administration, forest, he is referred to Section III of the bibliography, because to be more specific would require subdividing the topic essentially as the Classification Scheme does. The user's next step then, is to turn to the Scheme, where he finds that forest administration in general is IIIA1, administration pertaining to forest roads is IIIC, and so on.

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Manpower
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professional, subprofessional, IF

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